



SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 28, 1903.

THE INQUIRY of the ousting of Mr. Butler, of Missouri, from his seat in the House of Representatives by the republicans of that body on Thursday was made more apparent yesterday when it was shown that the outrage was perpetrated by less than a quorum. Mr. Williams, of Illinois, took occasion yesterday to call the attention of the House to this fact. He pointed out that on all the roll-calls the highest number of republicans who voted was 165, and that when Mr. Butler was unseated there were only 8 democrats in the hall, so that by no possible count could there have been more than 173 members, 5 less than a quorum, in the hall admitting that all the republicans who voted during the day were present. Mr. Fleming, rising to a question of the highest privilege, offered a resolution, declaring that no quorum was present when Mr. Butler was unseated; that the Speaker pro tem, ruling to the contrary violated the constitution; that the announcement that the House had unseated Butler and seated Wagoner was in fact untrue, and that Butler lawfully retains his membership in the House. No attention, however, was paid to Mr. Williams, and Mr. Fleming was taken off his feet by Mr. Payne, the republican floor leader, with a motion to lay the resolution on the table, which was at once carried. This but shows that the republicans are capable of doing, but it really does seem that if the courts can declare unconstitutional the acts of Congress such wrongs as that committed on Thursday could be rectified by legal tribunals.

SENATORS in Washington are talking about a passage in the speech of Mr. Tillman, of South Carolina, in the Senate on Tuesday, which did not get into the newspapers. Right in the middle of his remarks on the negro race he said: "I want to say to you—and I say it with all the sincerity of my nature—that I do not hate the negro. I was nursed by a black mammy. I have on my farm in South Carolina today a negro man of about my own age. He has charge of my keys and of everything I possess there in the way of a house, furniture, horses and carriages and everything for a farm of 200 acres, worth some \$12,000 or \$15,000. I trust him implicitly. He cannot read or write. He has got a wife who is as trustworthy as he is. We have been together for 30 years, and we have agreed to live together until one or both of us die, and when I go away, if I go first, I know he will shed as sincere a tear as anybody. I would die to protect him from injustice or wrong." There can be no doubt that Mr. Tillman was speaking from his soul when he uttered the above, and that many other Southern people have the same appreciation of faithful members of the colored race. It also verifies the observation that the Southern people are the true friends of the negro so long as the latter deports himself in a manner to merit respect.

TO PREVENT the excessive and unnecessary illustration of government documents for the sake of economy, the House of Representatives recently adopted an amendment to the appropriation for printing the report of the Secretary of Agriculture, making it mandatory on the public printer to illustrate a document only when expressly ordered by the head of a department, who must show that it is imperatively needed. The wasteful and unnecessary expenditure of public money at the Government Printing Office is becoming a matter of common scandal, so much so, that the President recently called a halt. Thousands of dollars are frequently spent on printing documents that are of no practical use to anyone.

THE DEMOCRATS in Congress and the people of the country know exactly what to expect from Mr. Cannon when he becomes Speaker of the House. In the early days of the present session he favored and carried through the House an unconstitutional measure, on the ground that there is a "higher law" than the constitution, and yesterday, when the democrats were insisting on their rights, Mr. Cannon said: "The republicans are responsible for legislation; I trust you'll quit." We have the power and determination to transact the business here no matter what you may do." And, with Mr. Cannon as their leader, they will, constitution or no constitution. What is the constitution among republicans, anyway?

THE strongest count in the indictment on which judgment was rendered against the beef trust in court recently is the charge that the trust "bid up the prices of live stock for a few days at a time to induce large shipments, and then ceased from bidding to obtain the live stock thus shipped at prices much less than it would bring in their regular ways." In speaking of this Philadelphia Record says: Men capable of such knavery deserve the contempt of every honest man in the land. There

ought to be some way of punishing such tricksters that has not yet been invented for them.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]

Washington, D. C., Feb. 28.

Satisfactory progress has been made on legislative business in the Senate and when Wednesday comes there will be nothing left undone that will necessitate the calling of a special session of Congress. But with executive business it is different. The treaties for the Panama canal and reciprocity with Cuba are still unratified and the prospects are that the Senate will have to hold an extra session to conclude action on them. If that becomes necessary it will be called to meet on Monday, March 9th, and to remain until the treaties are ratified no matter how short or long a time that may require. Senator Morgan, the only real opponent of the canal treaty, has spoken at great length upon it. He claims, however, that he is being hurried and yesterday openly announced his determination to defeat it at this session. This morning only two of the regular appropriation bills remain unacted upon, the fortifications and general deficiency bills. The naval, sundry civil, post-office, agricultural and military academy bills are in the hands of conference committees. The immigration bill was so amended yesterday as to meet much of the objection to that measure, the educational requirement being stricken out. Mr. Fairbanks will try to have it acted upon today. The President's message on the necessity of doing something to relieve the industrial situation in the Philippines will probably cause some action to be taken on the tariff bill for those islands. Another important bill that is pending is the Aldrich financial bill. Its author believes that it will be passed by the Senate and he intends, if a favorable opportunity offers, to make the attempt today. It is very doubtful whether it will become a law because of strong opposition in the House, but it is possible that a compromise measure may get through.

A session of Congress which for the most part was marked by kindly personal feeling on both sides of both chambers, is drawing to a close with bitter partisan spirit aroused and personal recrimination the order of the day. The democratic filibuster in the House is to be kept up until the final adjournment on March 4. The incident which gave rise to it—the unseating of democrat Butler and the seating of republican Wagoner—is to be avenged, although the wrath of the minority is a double-edged sword. The democratic leaders can defeat the smaller measures in which republicans are interested, but their own bills of like character are doomed to share destruction in the cataclysm invoked. Precedents have been established in the fierceness of the contest which will come home to haunt future Congresses. If democratic assurances and speeches can be accepted as reliable Congressman Dalzell, in declaring vacant the seat of Congressman Butler, did not even count a quorum when acting in the capacity of Speaker. He is charged with having simply announced the presence of one, although the absence of the same was noted by the democrats who remained to keep track of the proceedings. Democrats are prone to keep occurrences of this character in mind and the parliamentary rulings of this week will not soon be forgotten. The other established precedent was in the shape of the rules reported. The republican leaders based them on the ground of public necessity. Business had to be done and it could not be done without the adoption of heroic measures. So a motion to recess was given precedence over a motion to adjourn, so as to make sure that the House could be retained in the legislative session of Feb. 25, in order that no further filibusters against the reading of the journals could be inaugurated. The other rule provided that a vote against the motion to send an amended bill to conference should be construed as a vote in favor of the amended bill. "We have the power," Congressman Cannon told them. "We will use it, for we are responsible to the people for the conduct of business here." Business proceeded under these rules. The transaction of business remained in a crippled condition, but, on the other hand, the powers of delay had also been winged. All the important business will be finished in the House; the minor matters are doomed to failure.

It was learned today that there is a Nicaraguan canal lobby here which is urging Senators to support Mr. Morgan in his opposition to the Panama canal treaty. Ex-senator Warner Miller, president of the Maritime Canal Company, is at the head of it. If the Panama treaty can be defeated, and the option on the French Company's property expires, the Maritime Canal Company hopes to realize something on its claim, aggregating \$20,000,000.

Senator Lodge said this morning that he regarded an extra session of the Senate inevitable. Senator Aldrich, who heretofore, has contended that such a session would not be necessary, expressed the same opinion as Mr. Lodge.

Minister Bowen today signed a protocol with the Netherlands providing for the settlement of its claims against Venezuela. It is identical with that signed with the United States. A similar protocol with France was signed yesterday.

Attorney General Know this morning sent to the clerk of the United States Court for the Eighth Circuit the formal certificate, to secure precedence and an early argument for the case of the United States vs. Northern Securities Company. It is expected here that the argument will be had sometime in March.

The morning of the last day's session of the Congress was entirely consumed in discussing the proposed constitutional amendment affecting the arbitration of judicial questions. The conference committee which was appointed on Thursday to submit to the Congress a constitutional amendment covering the judicial power of the organization, reported, and the discussion of its proposition followed. The substance of the recommended amendment was that there should be created a State board of arbitration with power to settle all matters in dispute in the several State organizations, in addition to the power of impeachment. This last word was objected to by the Congress, and there followed such confusion that the tangle was found by the chair impossible of disentangling. The wrangling lasted for an hour or more, with no result attained, and delegates left the hall in droves. The matter was finally tabled.

Senator Aldrich got up his financial bill today, and believes that the Senate will pass it. He has had conferences with Messrs. Hill and Fowler of the House banking and currency committee which has charge of the measure at that end of the Capitol. That committee, it is expected, will report a compromise, which will include part of the Aldrich bill and part of the Hill-Fowler currency bill. The chances of some currency legislation at this session are believed to have improved over night. There is little doubt that the Aldrich bill will be passed by the Senate this afternoon. The programme then is to take up the immigration bill and pass it, after which the Philippine tariff bill is to come up for consideration. The republicans of the House banking committee, to whom was referred the Payne bill, practically a duplicate of the Aldrich bill met today and agreed on a "compromise," measure, which carries the "odious" Fowler asset currency bill, as a rider. The bill was reintroduced, as amended, by Mr. Fowler this afternoon.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

At the Cabinet meeting the view was expressed that the present Senate would not ratify the Panama canal and Cuban reciprocity treaties and that an extra session was inevitable.

Five hundred Chinese imperial troops were caught in ambush in the Yangtze Pass by the rebels and all killed. The rebellion in Kwangsi is increasing and has spread to the Province of Hunan.

Representative Swanson says that all hopes of securing the passage of the bill prohibiting the offering of premiums for tobacco tags is past, so far as this session is concerned. He said that the matter would be taken up at the next session.

John Baker was stricken with paralysis at his home in Belleville, Ill., yesterday and it is feared he cannot recover. For several years he has been totally blind. He was at one time Minister to Venezuela and was a member of Congress for several terms.

The residents of Westville, Ind., are greatly excited over the arrest yesterday of three men suspected of attempting to rob the Smith Bank, November 30th last, and of the murder in cold blood of Wesley Reynolds, the bank clerk, who gave his life in defense of the institution's funds.

A sum approximating \$20,000,000 is now being expended by the management of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in an effort to provide facilities to care for business and the Pennsylvania Railroad will spend \$67,000,000 on its lines between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh in the next two or three years on improvements, etc.

Albert Knapp, the murderer of women, who is under arrest at Hamilton, O., continues to tell the police revolting stories of his crimes. He says he told his wives of the murder of other women and then put the wives out of the way for fear they would tell on him. He recently nearly choked his fourth wife to death in his sleep.

Mr. Charles A. Martin, the local Austro-Hungarian consul, head of the tobacco importing firm of J. D. Krenelberg & Co., 105 east German street, Baltimore, a well-known member of society, and who had been married only last Saturday, met a tragic death by falling down the elevator shaft at his place of business yesterday. Death was almost instantaneous.

TURBULENT SCENES.

The stormiest scenes of this session of the West Virginia Legislature occurred in the House last night and a riot was barely averted.

Senate bill No. 125 caused the trouble. Senator Campbell offered an amendment to its title on its passage by the Senate designating it as "a bill to enable a republican circuit judge to force a republican court on a democratic county." It is a local measure affecting Mingo county, but is general in its provisions.

In the afternoon Speaker Moats sustained a point of order raised by a democrat. A republican appealed from the decision, but the chair was sustained. At the night session a motion was made to reconsider, which was carried, the republican majority reversing itself and voting not to sustain their own presiding officer. Speaker Moats left the chair. Mr. Harris, of Tyler, assumed the gavel. The democrats raised several points of order and were ruled down.

Finally, when Mr. Wetzel, of Jefferson, was on his feet, he was called to order by a colored member named Ellis from Fayette, as was Mr. Chidester, of Lewis, who supported Mr. Wetzel. Mr. Chidester drew his pistol, stating that he would not allow a negro to call him to order, but was restrained by his associates.

The Speaker pro tem. tried to get Mr. Wetzel to take his seat, but he positively declined, whereupon the sergeant-at-arms was instructed to seat him. Senators Cornwell and Campbell, together with many local democrats who were present and the entire democratic delegation, surrounded Mr. Wetzel and dared the sergeant-at-arms to lay hands on him. While the House was in an uproar Mr. Van Sicker, of Greenbrier, a democrat, hurried to the Speaker's room and induced Mr. Moats to resume the gavel, assuring him of democratic support. Then order was restored as by magic. The democrats succeeded in forcing an adjournment. During the debate Mr. Wiles, of Mingo, bitterly accused the circuit judge of that circuit and two former democrats of being on the floor lobbying for the bill in question. Later at the Hotel Ruffner, John S. Marcum, of Huntington, asked Mr. Wiles if he referred to him, and he said that he did. Mr. Marcum said he was not telling the truth and Mr. Wiles struck him. Mr. Marcum tried to draw his pistol, but bystanders separated the combatants.

In the closing hours of the Senate a sensational speech was made by Mr. Campbell, democrat, of Jefferson, in which he stated that in his judgment this is a white man's country, and that the negro under the present election laws of West Virginia, ought to be disfranchised. He quoted Booker Washington as saying the Almighty had placed the mark of inferiority on the visage of the African race and strongly criticised President Roosevelt for entertaining negroes. The Speaker claimed that he was a better friend of the negro than those who had use for him for political purposes only. His remarks evoked both hisses and cheers from the audience, which packed the Senate chamber.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

Five brick tenements and three frame ones were destroyed in Fairmont, a suburb of Richmond, by fire yesterday.

Capt. W. M. Carter died at his home near Warrenton recently, in his eighty-eighth year. He was the father of Postmaster Carter, of Orange.

Mrs. Lucy Hammer, wife of the late Rev. J. Garland Hammer, D. D., and daughter of Judge Nicholas Brewer, of Annapolis, Md., died at Manassas yesterday, aged 64 years.

Governor Montague has appointed the following board of directors for the penitentiary: W. D. Chesterman, M. E. Marcuse, Robert L. Winston, T. H. Ellett and W. B. Bradley.

In laying the double tracks of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, a sharp curve just across the Rappahannock, in Stafford county, will be reduced and the dangerous crossing avoided where Mrs. P. H. Miller and her two daughter were killed more than a year ago.

THE CAMPBELL CASE.

The legislature will be requested by the majority of the committee on courts of justice to remove from the bench Judge C. J. Campbell, of Amherst, who is charged with cowardly Rev. Dr. C. H. Crawford and permitting the sale of liquor in the Amherst judge's district, which is a dry one.

The committee held a lengthy executive session yesterday afternoon, reviewed the evidence and debated the question. The pro-Campbellites made a strong fight at first, but finally weakened, and when the vote was taken it was found that nine were against Campbell and four for him.

The majority report which will be drawn by Mr. R. B. Davis, of Petersburg, will recommend that he be removed from the bench by joint resolution.

The minority report, which will be prepared by Mr. W. D. Cardwell, will recommend that he be censured.

It is stated that the four members who favor Campbell are Southall, Cardwell, Duke and Seibell.

The committee will meet again next Wednesday when the reports will be signed.

The exact detail of the standing of the committee could not be ascertained. The only absentee was Mr. Lion, of Prince William, and he is known to be for removal. It was figured out this way: For removal—Messrs. Early, Gent, Davis, Lee, Lion, Sipe, Waddy, and probably Allen.

For censure—Messrs. Cardwell, Southall, Duke, and probably Smith or Seibell.

It is said that when the committee first convened one of the majority began to argue in favor of his views, but he was asked to refrain, in the hope that some middle ground could be reached upon which a unanimous report might be based. This was soon found to be a groundless hope.

A great fight is expected on the floor of the House, and many members not on the committee are going to make speeches.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Senate transacted no business yesterday after the executive session.

There was no abatement yesterday of the democratic filibuster against the transaction of business in the House, but by the adoption of rules which the minority declare to be revolutionary the republican majority transacted business after a slow and laborious manner. The House was in session from 11 o'clock until nearly 7, and during that time there were thirteen roll-calls, forced in accordance with the democratic programme of obstruction.

Operating under the two special rules, the House sent to conference the agriculture, sundry civil, Military Academy, and postoffice appropriation bills, and adopted the conference report on the Indian appropriation bill, the democrats forcing a yeas and nays vote on each bill. At 6:45 a recess was taken until 11 o'clock this morning.

CAUGHT IN POOLROOM RAID.

Captain Gorman and a number of policemen raided an alleged women's poolroom yesterday in the rear of a saloon in West Eighth street, near Sixth avenue, New York. There were about 20 women in the place at the time, and they were thrown into a panic. There is a Rainses law hotel over the saloon, and several of the women sought escape in that way. They went into the rooms and hid under beds, and one very stout woman tried to get through the scuttle leading to the roof. She became wedged in the aperture, and her screams for help betrayed her hiding place. A woman, who said she was Miss Annie Simmons, was arrested on a warrant charging her with keeping the poolroom, and several alleged male attendants were also arrested. The customers were allowed to go. The evildoers on which the warrants were issued was secured by one of the city's police matrons, who says she placed bets in the rooms.

D. A. R.—After the report of the D. A. R. congress in Washington closed yesterday the following additional officers were elected:

Corresponding secretary general, Mrs. Henry L. Mann, District of Columbia. Registrar general, Mrs. Rush M. G. Pealer, District of Columbia. Treasurer general, Mrs. D. K. Shute, District of Columbia. Historian general, Mrs. Anita Newcombe McGee, District of Columbia. Librarian general, Mrs. E. B. Rose, District of Columbia.

Mrs. Thomas B. Lyons was elected State Regent for Virginia.

Many of the delegates called on President Roosevelt at the White House in the afternoon. But few of the Southern delegates were among the callers.

Coughs and colds, down to the very borderland of consumption, yield to the soothing healing influences of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

One Minute Cough Cure gives relief in one minute, because it kills the microbe which tickles the mucous membrane, causing the cough, and at the same time clears the phlegm, draws out the inflammation and heals and soothes the affected parts. One Minute Cough Cure strengthens the lungs, wards off pneumonia and is a harmless and never failing cure in all curable cases of Coughs, Colds and Croup. One Minute Cough Cure is pleasant to take, harmless and good alike for young and old. E. S. Leadbeater & Son.

The Market.

Georgetown, Feb. 28.—Wheat 75c 5/8.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

The bill to amend the code as regarding medicine and surgery, known as the osteopathic bill, came up as a special order in the Senate. The bill also affects the Christian Scientists, and they crowded the Senate, Norfolk having a particularly large crowd. Mr. Joseph T. Lawless sat directly behind Senator Sale, of Norfolk, and was in conference with him in the interest of the Christian Scientists. When Mr. Harvey, patron of the bill, moved to pass the bill by in order to give him time to consider some amendments, Mr. Sale opposed the motion on the ground that there was a large number of people present at their own expense, and there should be no further delay. The bill was passed by without opposition.

Mr. Gold offered a bill to authorize the boards of supervisors of the several counties to issue the bonds of the several magisterial districts for macadamizing or otherwise improving the public roads within the district.

Senator LeCato, of Accomac, who has been ill, was in his seat yesterday, and received an ovation. Senator Opie's illness was referred to in the opening prayer of Rev. P. B. Price.

The House bill to amend the code in relation to registrars and judges of election for towns was passed.

HOUSE.

The House took up the bill to put in operation the corporation commission, and after some amendment, placed it on its passage.

Mr. Caton offered an amendment, which was designed to leave in the discretion of the corporation commission the matter of having separate waiting-rooms for white and colored, and separate cars for the two races on suburban street railway lines. That part giving the commission the right to establish separate cars was strongly opposed, and the motion to strike out prevailed.

The amendment, as amended, was then adopted and the bill was passed.

Mr. Bowman also offered two bills intended to create and maintain a board of crop-pest commissioners and to appropriate \$2,000 for this purpose.

Also one to amend the law in relation to the sale of delinquent lands.

JIM CROW LEGISLATION.

Jealousy between the legislature and the new corporation commission cropped out in the House of Delegates yesterday morning, when Mr. Caton, of Alexandria, offered an amendment to the corporation regulations which delegated the matter of future "jim crow" legislation to the commission. Street cars took a prominent part in the debate.

Mr. Caton's amendment provided that the commission "may" require separate waiting-rooms to be established, and separate compartments for the races in cars, carriages, steamboats and other conveyances. It provided that no existing law should be repealed by the amendment.

Mr. Cumming thought it unfair to throw the burden of such legislation on the commission. He did not object to the first part of the amendment, relating to waiting-rooms, but he moved to amend by striking out the rest of the Caton amendment.

Mr. Kelley, of Richmond, opposed the amendment. He objected to the delegation of further powers to the commission. The assembly had few enough left already.

Mr. Gravelly advocated the Caton amendment. The debate developed the fact that the Caton amendment was designed to apply more particularly to street cars. The author argued that conditions differed in the respective cities, and a general jim crow street car law could not be enforced without working hardship on some of the companies. The commission, however, could discriminate among the electric railway companies.

Mr. Gardner, advocating the Caton proposition, used the Richmond electric system as an illustration. On the Main-street line, he said, there was no earthly need for compartment cars. On the Clay-street line, the conditions were different, and separate compartments in the cars would greatly subserve the public convenience.

Speaker Ryan, opposing the amendment, laid down the proposition that suburban and many country communities are hoping some day to have electric cars, which foreign capital would probably build. He asked whether it was good policy to pass a law which would subject such investors to an additional expense of one-third in cost of equipment.

Mr. Green, of Fauquier, opposed the amendment.

The House, by a recorded vote of 31 to 28, adopted the Cumming amendment, which struck out the provision relating to street cars.—(Richmond News-Leader.)

A GOOD THING.

German Syrup is the special prescription of Dr. A. Boesche, a celebrated German Physician, and is acknowledged to be one of the most fortunate discoveries in medicine. It quickly cures Coughs, Colds and all Lung troubles of the severest nature, removing, as it does, the cause of the affection and leaving the parts in a strong and healthy condition. It is not an experimental medicine, but has stood the test of years, giving satisfaction in every case, which its rapidly increasing sale every season confirms. Two million bottles sold annually. Boesche's German Syrup was introduced in the United States in 1863, and is now sold in every town and village in the civilized world. Three doses will relieve any ordinary cough. Price 25 and 75 cts.

TO GET RID OF A TROUBESOME CORN.

First soak it in warm water to soften it, then pare it down as closely as possible without drawing the blood and apply Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice daily, rubbing vigorously for five minutes at each application. A corn plaster should be worn for a few days, to protect it from the shoe. As a general liniment for sprains, bruises, lameness and rheumatism, Pain Balm is unequalled. For sale by Richard Gibson, druggist.

List of Unclaimed Letters.

The following is a list of the letters remaining in the Alexandria, Va., postoffice on February 28, 1903:

Briggs, R. J. & Co.	Russler, A. H.
Real, Rose	Ramsey, A. H.
Cady, H. F. Lumber Co.	Ramey, B.
Ellyson, H. K. R.	Richardson, Charlie
Hops, Minnie	Seales, Walton
Hamm, John E.	Scotch, T. V.
Kirk, Clarence R.	Taylor, Garfield
Kilburn, Mrs. Wm.	Taylor, Henrietta
Nicholson, William	Ward, Miss E.
Newton, Diddle	Wilson, Follie

JOSEPH L. CRUPPER, P. M.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

From Richmond.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]

Richmond, Va., Feb. 28.—An exciting incident occurred in the House today. Mr. Davis, of Petersburg, arising to a question of privilege, bitterly arraigned the Richmond News-Leader for an editorial in that paper which, he claimed, reflected upon the court of justice committee in the Campbell case. He denounced certain of the statements as figments of a corrupt and distorted brain, and expressed the belief that they were wilfully and maliciously made.

The Buffalo Murder Mystery.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 28.—The Burdick murder is still a mystery but there are clues developing which may lead to important results. By far the most important clue unearthed was the finding of a hackman who drove a man to within a few steps of the Burdick home at about eleven o'clock Thursday night. The police have the hackman's story and they know him well. The hackman was at the Central Station at 10:10 Friday morning. He drove a passenger to the German-American Hotel at the corner of High street. Then he drove down Main street. As he passed the Tift House a man hailed him. The man got into the hack, directing the hackman to take him to the corner of Ashland avenue and Bryant street. Arriving there the man got out and started down Ashland avenue toward Summer street, which would take him to or past the Burdick house. Investigation has failed to show any resident of that vicinity who went home at any where near that hour. A second and most valuable clue is a tuft of hair about sixteen or twenty in number. They were found just below the abdomen of Mr. Burdick. They are not of Burdick's hair and look as if they had been torn. The police who have this will not say whether they are the hairs of a man or woman. The district attorney and police found a photograph in Burdick's den. It was a picture of the wife of a dentist living on West Union street. Her husband has been out of the city for some time. In the den the authorities also found a Cleveland paper that had been sent to Mr. Burdick by a Mrs. Warren, in Cleveland, containing a story of the granting of a divorce to Mrs. Warren from her husband. The police communicated with the Cleveland authorities to learn the whereabouts of Mrs. Warren on Thursday night, and ascertained that she was in Cleveland. They could not locate Mr. Warren, however. The police department anticipates that another day may bring forth startling developments.

Ferry Boats Collide in a Fog.

New York, Feb. 28.—Two men were injured and scores of commuters thrown in a panic this morning when the ferry boat New Jersey ran into the ferry boat Ridgewood in the North river. The Ridgewood was proceeding from the Jersey side to this city and when off Pier 20 the New Jersey ran full tilt into her bows, smashing them in and tearing away part of the boat's superstructure. The falling debris injured two of the Ridgewood's passengers. There was a panic among the passengers, but the boat's crew quieted them with assurances that no serious damage had been wrought. The damage to the Ridgewood is estimated at \$2,000. The New Jersey was only slightly damaged. It is said the accident was caused by the heavy fog which hung over the river. The ferry boat New Jersey, after her collision with the Ridgewood, proceeded to Jersey City, and later left for the New York side. A hoodoo must have pursued her, for before reaching her dock, the Passaic, a ferryboat belonging to the Erie Railroad, rammed the New Jersey in the side, smashing the ladies' cabin. The Passaic sustained some damage and blew for help, and was taken to Desbrosses street by two tugs. There was a panic on board the Passaic and ambulances and surgeons were called to minister to several women who had been overcome by fright. No one was hurt.

Panic in a Burning Flat.

Chicago, Feb. 28.—More than 40 men, women and children nearly perished in two fires late last night and a fireman fell down an elevator shaft, sustaining internal injuries which may result fatally. The first blaze started at 11:30 o'clock in a four-story structure occupied with flats. Firemen arrived in a few minutes and after short work had apparently put out all the fire. Hardly had they gone away when flames shooting up the air shafts burst through the roof. Then followed a panic among the occupants. Women rushed to windows intending to jump from the upper floors and firemen and police had difficulty in convincing them they could descend the fire escapes. All the women reached the street in their night clothes. The flames were soon subdued without great loss. Just before midnight the second fire was discovered in the four-story grocery store of Schmitt, Brogan & Co. Next door is a boarding house, in which there were thirty guests. Smoke filled the building quickly and several persons were overcome and would have perished had not firemen rescued them.

Southern Train Wrecked.

Knoxville, Tenn., Feb. 28.—A fast passenger train on the Southern Railway was thrown down an embankment near London early this morning, and six persons were killed and 15 injured. The dead are Engineer John Bibb, the fireman, the baggage man, mail clerk, negro porter, and one woman passenger whose destination was Morristown, Tenn. The train's plunge was so great that the engine went within 25 feet of the Tennessee river. Four coaches were telescoped, one of them being burned. Engineer Bibb, knowing that he was mortally injured displayed remarkable fortitude. In the hope of extending his life a physician offered him a drink of whisky. He refused, saying he had been an abstainer all his life, and did not care to begin drinking in the face of death. "Go look after the women and children," he said. "You can't do anything for me." The baggage and express cars were burned together with most of the mail. Burning rails, caused by heavy rain, is given as the cause of the accident.

Storms in France.

Hayre, Feb. 28.—The coast of France continues in the thrall of one of the most severe storms in years. So heavy was the gale today that the French liner La Bretagne was prevented from sailing for New York. A dispatch from Lorient reports that that port was swept by a gigantic wave today, and considerable damage done. A navy sloop which was anchored in the harbor last night had disappeared this morning. Nothing

further has been heard of the passengers and crew of the steam collier Ottercraps from Newcastle, which went ashore during the gale on Thursday night near Brest. The vessel broke up immediately and it is feared all aboard, 30 in number, were lost. Up to last accounts seven bodies had been washed ashore.

The Cuban Reciprocity Treaty.

Madrid, Feb. 28.—Several conferences have recently been held between Premier Silvela and Sir H. M. Durand, the British Ambassador, with reference to the Cuban-United States reciprocity treaty. The British Ambassador declared that he considered the proposed treaty most prejudicial to European trade with Cuba and stated that the powers would present a collective protest to Washington should the Senate ratify the treaty. After conferring with the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, Premier Silvela informed the British Ambassador that Spain would join the concert and sign a protest if the treaty should be ratified.

Condemned for Conspiracy.

Vienna, Feb. 28.—It is reported that two Armenians, both of them American citizens, have been condemned at Smyrna for a revolutionary conspiracy against the Sultan. One man was sentenced to death and the other to life imprisonment. A newspaper correspondent declares that the sentences imposed are unjust in the extreme, and were passed for the purpose of terrorizing the Christian population. The friends of the condemned men, the correspondent adds, have resolved to appeal to President Roosevelt for protection for the two men.

Fifty-Seventh Congress.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 28.

SENATE.

The committee on printing offered a resolution directing the printing of a certain number of copies of the congressional directory, "for a special session of the Senate, if one is called, and to be ready on the first day of such session."

The resolution was referred.